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Memoirs

of

Monkeys,

&c. &c.

To Edwin Landseer
with the Author's Regards

Memoirs

of

Monkeys,

&c. &c.

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MEMOIRS OF MONKEYS.

THE witty, accomplished, and elegant translator of Ariosto has commenced his admirable jeu d'esprit with the profound conjecture, that we should be much better informed of the habits of animals, and of monkeys in particular, if we were only in possession of the log-book of Captain Noah. I am not prepared to dispute with him on so important a point, but must express

my surprise, that so obvious a thought did not occupy the attention of the learned divine of whom I shall presently speak. The writer of these pages has no pretension to the erudition of the author of the anecdotes, and shrinks from the idea of pursuing his researches on so extended a scale as "per mare per terras;" he intends to cursorily commence with the creation, and pursue his subject, interspersed with a few episodes, through those principal branches of philosophy, and elegant amusement, in which the monkey genus have excelled, with

such digressions, either pathetic, tragical, or ludicrous, as may suit his means—for it is well known that every man must cut his coat according to his cloth.

ANTEDILUVIAN MONKEYS.

Doctor Adam Clarke has positively affirmed, in his *critical and explanatory notes* on Genesis, that the Antediluvian monkeys possessed extraordinary powers,—powers of fascination far beyond the beaux of modern days.—The Doctor unequivocally declares, that one of them beguiled our mother Eve, and thus caused all the evil incident to the human and animal creation. It might appear captious if

I were to more than suggest, that the monkey tribes do not appear to crawl on their bellies, and that it is not their universal practice to bruise or bite our heels, and that we do not crush their heads—farther on this subject I dare not proceed lest I should unintentionally appear irreverent.

It may be as well *en passant* to mention a case, (recalled to my memory by the learned doctor's commentary,) of,

FELO DE SE.

In the ship which conveyed the illustrious diplomatist and traveller Sir G. O. to his native shores, was a monkey of exquisite sensibility; the general benevolence of Pug's disposition was evinced by the gentleness and amiableness of his manners to every one on board. No mortal creature is free from imperfection; my readers must therefore think charitably of poor

Pug when they learn, that he was clearly convicted of lashing a milch goat to a gun tackle and emptying her udder into a marine's hat, and then feasting on the luscious draught, which was destined for the breakfast of the captain and his illustrious guest. Several were accused of this heinous crime, and one poor urchin was on the point of suffering castigation on the very spot where Pug had so adroitly fastened his captive, when he was seen peeping from underneath the main chains through the port-hole, with his beard yet white with the milk he had

stolen. The trembling boy was let go, and Pug after much difficulty caught and confessed, by his chattering and supplications, that he was the culprit. The punishment inflicted on the delinquent was uncommon, but judiciously adapted (more so than in our seminaries) to his character: the captain ordered that Pug should be sent to Coventry, and at the same time declared, that any man who encouraged his advances should lose his grog for a week; this mandate had the desired effect; poor Pug was of too social and benevolent a disposition

to be proud and rely on his independent resources for amusement, but went from berth to berth soliciting his wonted reception; all his former associates cut him: he retired crest fallen and sorrowful, but renewed the attempt for two successive days; finding them inexorable, he came on deck, mounted the top of the hammocks stowed in the waist netting, and tried by various tricks to attract an old and fond companion, who turned away; this was more than poor Pug could bear, he looked at his cold-hearted friend, chattered his

woe, placed his hands above his head, threw himself backwards into the deep, and sunk to rise no more.

DIFFERENT CASES OF A SIMILAR NATURE.

The negroes ascend the trunk of the palm-tree, by the aid of a ladder or a moveable scaffold, for the purpose of obtaining the palm wine. A large species of monkey, remarkably fond of the wine, carefully observes the manner in which it is obtained, and avails himself of the first opportunity to mount the scaffolding and seize the

prize. The negroes invariably pretend to drink off a calabash of wine, then draw, with apparent violence, the back of a large knife across their throats, and place a sharp two-edged knife near the calabash. The watchful rogue seeks his booty as soon as the negro retires, and having drank it, imitates him by drawing the two-edged knife across his throat, and thus inflicts the punishment of death for his felony.

We will leave these melancholy subjects and turn to others of a lighter

character, which will raise our estimation of their propensities for elegant and fashionable amusements.

DANCING MONKEYS.

The frequenters of the Opera and Astley's, and all other human beings, civilized or barbarous, accord in opinion on the subject of dancing; it would therefore be superfluous to say more on this attractive occupation, than, that the degree of proficiency any nation has reached in this "*science*" marks the point of civilization it has attained. The natural, modest,

and easy attitudes of our figurantes, when either standing with goose-like powers on one leg, while the other is extended at right angles, or when they twirl round, (faster than a Dutch vrow in the spinning cage in which women are put when brawling in the market place) and distend their petticoats so as to display their limbs, are undeniable proofs of the above position. In a word the more difficult the movement the greater the refinement. It is clear, that to dance on a slack rope is more difficult than to perform on a spring floor, now this difficult perform-

ance was displayed to thousands, not two years since, by *four* accomplished monkeys. They swung, turned, walked, pirouetted, and hand in hand danced a hornpipe, and then each a pas seul, that would have roused even the praises of Lepicq and called for the encomiums of Vestris.

Even the graver and more admired kind of dance has been practised with success.

The Marquess di Bec——ca when appointed to attend the Court of Louis

XVI. carried with him a favourite monkey. On his arrival at Paris a great ball was to be given at Versailles to which he was invited. Anxious to excel among the noble guests, he summoned the most celebrated master in the French capital, and applied himself with diligence to attain, under his tuition, a perfect knowledge of the *minuet de la cour*. Pug observed every motion of his master, and chattered at his powdered instructor playing on the *kit* while accompanying his pupil through the mazes of the dance. After the lesson was finished the marquess placed a

large mirror on the floor and practised before it until he was tired. Pug descended from his observatory, as soon as his master had left the room, put his chapeau bras on his own head, took the kit which the professor had accidently left behind him, placed his august person before the mirror, and began to combine the dancing of his master with the chattering and fiddling of his preceptor. Strange discordant sounds being heard to come from the room, the marquess gently approached it, and, through a crevice of the door, detected poor Pug

in thus gratifying his vanity by following the example of the embassador.

The sincere lover of truth is not to be deterred from narrating circumstances which are extraordinary because he exposes himself to the incredulity of the narrow-minded, the contumely of the antiquarian, (whose pursuits are so far removed from nature as to be almost useless,) * or the forced derision of those who are too grave to be wise, therefore I shall now proceed to speak of a

* Vide Sir Isaac Newton.

THEATRICAL MONKEY.

This monkey was a follower of fashion, he voted tragedy a bore, and comedy vulgar, but admired *spectacle* since, during the exhibition he might chatter, or be amused without thought, and without exertion.

It was holiday time; a magic lantern was prepared for the amusement of a party of urchins and older children. Pug was of the number, evincing

ecstasies of delight at the exhibition. Although he had chattered and entered into the hilarity of his companions he had not been deficient in observation. The following evening the performance was to be repeated. The lamp ready trimmed, the painted glasses, and the remainder of the apparatus were put in order on the stand. Pug, in some unknown way, entered the theatre, lighted the lamp, and began the performance; the three first glasses he accidentally inverted, and the representations were perfect, Pug's delight far exceeded what he had en-

joyed the preceding evening, and he continued to chatter and change the glasses; alas! he failed to invert the fourth, fifth, and sixth, and his countenance fell; he looked at the sheet, then at the lamp—after that he examined the glass, and having scolded it, again endeavoured to produce the desired picture, but failing, became angry, withdrew the glass, and after grunting and chattering at it broke it to atoms: the movement to accomplish this, displaced the lamp; so on the next attempt matters were still worse; the refractory behaviour of the lamp, Pug considered

as an insult to his dignity, and with loud chattering and anger, spurned it from him as violently as the hero Alnaschar spurned the basket of china on which all his hopes were founded. The crash and clamour alarmed the domestics, who ran and discovered Pug, like Caius Marius at Carthage, mourning over the ruin he had wrought. The celebrated S——h, who had watched the performer from behind the sheet, came forward and saved poor Pug from being flagellated.

MONKEYS—AMATEURS OF MILLINERY.

It has often been said, but I think without more foundation than exists for nine-tenths of the opinions in common use on common topics, that a woman's general taste is to be ascertained by the taste she displays in dress. As the fashion in dress changes on an average once a quarter, and as mammas and chaperons often induce

their daughters and wards to make ugly figures of themselves in compliance with fashion, the position may be questioned.

Not many years ago I was amusing myself at Exeter Change when a beau of the first water and a belle of the newest mode entered the room. The truth of the words—

"Birds of a feather flock together"

was exemplified, by their immediately entering upon an acquaintance with numerous monkeys occupying the cages in different parts of the place.

Being well supplied with nuts and biscuits they attracted as universal admiration as a young man of known fortune does in an assemblage of general society. The eagerness of the belle to bestow her favours on a rib-nosed baboon induced her to bend her head towards a cage near the floor. This act, evincing a decided preference, excited the jealous envy of a green monkey in the cage above, who seized, with uncommon quickness and dexterity, about four inches in breadth of the front of her Leghorn bonnet, trimmed on the inner edge with lace

like the valance of a curtain, and tore it off as neatly as if a seamstress had ripped it away with a pair of Palmer's or Shorto's best scissors. Pug's ecstasy at his success was made known by a peculiar chattering which attracted the attention of all his companions, who were as eager to deprive him of the capture, as men are to possess themselves of that which they have missed by neglect, but which one more diligent and skilful has obtained; the belle cried bitterly as she exclaimed:—"The beast has torn off all my Brussels lace and spoilt my

new Leghorn!"—Pug, with fashionable indifference at another's loss or sorrow, immediately converted the broad and ornamented remnant into a bonnet for himself, and danced to and fro, gabbling and exhibiting himself to his brethren, who looked on him with the natural envy often displayed at superiority of appearance or acquirements. Pug did not long enjoy his vain glory, since the cries of the mademoiselle for her lace attracted the notice of the keeper, who, running towards the spot with a cane in his hand, and a pun in his mouth, cried

out, "I'll *lace* en." Pug saw the danger with which he was threatened, and instantly separated the Brussels trimming from the straw, and, melancholy to relate, crammed it into his capacious pouch, and threw the straw to the baboon who dwelt below him. The beau, during this scene, stood by twitching his leg with a slight riding whip, and saying, "Bless me, how unfortunate—good mercy see how he stuffs it into his mouth—well, what a figure he has made of you—pray, keeper, can't you make him spit it out?"—and other speeches of equal importance. The

attempts were fruitless, and they left the menagerie without expressing their distinguished approbation of the conduct and condition of the animals.

AMATEURS DE TABLEAUX.

THAT monkeys frequent exhibitions at Somerset House and the British Institution, as well as give the encouraging nod to Ph-l--ps and St--l-y, (I dare not add C———, since he is a scholar, a gentleman, and a very good auctioneer of pictures he conscientiously approves *) and that many monkeys

* A few years back Mr. C——— was selling a great assemblage of Eastern gods and goddesses, Smam-

exhibit their imitated wares at these marts, does not admit of a doubt; therefore it would be illiberal to think that their hairy kindred have not

mies, Jossess, and other useful objects of virtu, to collectors of various genera. On proposing for sale an anomalous mutilated mis-shapen squatting figure, without a nose, and whose *eye* had been plucked out, he looked round the room and with laudable gravity thus addressed a knot of buyers, who bought merely to be looked at and mentioned in some morning paper.—"This, gentlemen, appears to have been formed about that eventful era, when Amenophis, and all his Memphian chivalry, were overwhelmed in the Erythrean gulf."—"Omne ignotum pro magnifico est." A competition ensued and the dump sold for a great price.

some taste on matters referring to the fine arts.

The oran outan was discovered in a flannel gown reclining in a low chair, with his feet on a stool, busily employed turning over the leaves of Buffon: on reaching the delineations of the different kinds of monkeys, he became deeply interested and chattered to himself; his interest was converted into intense pleasure on coming to an engraving of his species, he pointed to the print, then patted himself, grinned, and looked at those

around him, while he chattered in a tone and manner different to what he had ever been heard to utter. Though this instance is sufficient to shew the capability of the tribe to *admire*, if not to appreciate, works of art, it is by no means as conducive as the following circumstance.

The favourite monkey of a celebrated amateur and connoisseur, who usually inhabited the gallery where some of the most splendid works of the greatest painters were suspended, and where many precious gems were en-

closed in cases, had certainly opportunities of observing the various gestures of the delighted amateurs who visited this splendid collection. Pug having escaped from his chain and basket, first mounted the table, where he demolished the remnants of a mince pie, and threw the dish into the fire; thus prepared he soon fixed his longing eyes on a fine specimen of fruit by Van Huysum: he tried in vain to get first a plum and then a grape, but all his efforts proved fruitless: he then descended, and taking a hand mirror from the table, placed himself opposite

to the picture, holding his head a little on one side, and the glass before his eyes, while he made various motions with his other paw, and gabbled as if he prated on the touch, light, shade, and finish of the picture. At length tired of the subject, he hurled the mirror at the Van Huysum, and skipped off to pursue his examinations. He went through the usual amateur manual exercise before a Rubens, gabbered at a Carravaggio, and did so very naughty an act on a questionable drawing by Raphael, that W. W——, who entered at that moment with a port-

folio, and saw the drawing nearly obliterated, flew with his umbrella at poor Pug, who scampered to the upper edges of the frames, and would have dashed two small beautiful examples of Poussin at his persecutor, if S——l, who had been attracted to the spot by the noise, had not exchanged for them with Pug two apples and some barley sugar drops, and congratulated himself on his bargain.

CONSIDERATE MONKEYS.

A NAVAL hero who, some time in the present century, captured a valuable island with a small squadron of frigates, possessed a fine strapping monkey which he sometimes placed at table as a guest; at other times it was his pleasure to array him in the uniform of a captain, which always delighted Pug, and made him to all appearance a polished gentleman; (an effect sometimes produced on men by

the dignified conduct of their superiors) he touched his cocked hat when an officer appeared on deck, and invariably walked the weather side, imitating the enquiring look of the officer of the watch, and often putting his paw above his eyes to facilitate his examining whether the sails were well trimmed, and the weather braces and bowlines hauled taught; if Pug perceived a rope yarn dangling any where aloft, or a rope's end over the edge of a top, his agitation became extreme, he chattered, stamped, and scolded worse than a Xantippe, and never ceased until his

orders were obeyed, when he again resumed his stately walk, eyeing with triumphant malignity the midshipmen who were compelled to pace the lee side in the draft of the mizen stay-sail. Some idea was entertained of rating Pug an able seaman, since he could go aloft, reef and furl, heave the lead, and take the wheel; the intention was abandoned, for Pug delighted to heave the lighter lead, and enjoyed to see it sink into the clear deep sea, but he would never call the fathoms correctly, and often refused to haul up the lead he had cast; his conduct at the wheel

was equally unworthy of trust, for though he would put it a starboard or to port, as the quarter-master conning the ship ordered, and look with a knowing eye at the compass, yet he would now and then take a freak into his head, and, before the other helmsmen could stop him, either bring the ship to the wind or keep her away, and then scamper off chattering and pleased with the bustle he created.

On board the same frigate was another monkey of a small species, for whom the great one had formed a

very sincere affection. These friends had entered into a league offensive, defensive, and of mutual co-operation. The chief duty of the little fellow was to receive and deposit all the property stolen by the other, in some place of security, and also to warn him of any approaching danger. The first great exploit committed by these friends was one which proved the reflection and foresight of the larger, and the worldly knowledge of the latter.

This hero sometimes amused himself by giving to the larger ample pinches

of prince's mixture from a golden snuff-box of great value. Pug's olfactory organ was too delicate to bear such applications without being subject to that spasmodic convulsion, which we denominate sneezing, to a degree that convulsed his whole frame, and made him throw himself into the most laughter-stirring positions. Pug, like a prudent fellow, did not wish to come to an open breach with a powerful commander, and therefore reflected at his leisure on the best method of preventing the repetition of an amusement by which he suffered. He

was seen in apparent consultation with his little friend, and shortly after the golden snuff-box disappeared. The steward was examined, the cabin searched, and every enquiry made for this valuable article. The master at arms and ship's corporal were directed to be on the alert, and to examine all suspected persons.

It was observed, that the monkeys were more retired than usual, and that the little fellow was oftener than common peeping into his master's (one of the midshipmen) chest, while his com-

rade either prowled at a distance or sat upon the top. The midshipman had been away on duty for two days, on his return his messmates informed him of the loss of the box, and incidentally mentioned the uncommon behaviour of his monkey. The youth smiling replied :—

"Meike (the little fellow's name) always uses my chest for his store-house, indeed I give him a till, and go shares in all his plunder of fruits and good things, and we always agree about the spoil—perhaps he has put

the box there." An immediate examination took place, notwithstanding the anger of Pug and the chattering of Meike; the result, as might be expected, was the lost treasure carefully concealed beneath a heap of linen and other things in this till. The captain justly thought Pug right in ridding himself of evil to the best of his ability, and therefore did not punish him for the theft.

These friends carried on their depredations, when the ship was in harbour, on a great scale, and with so

much system and consideration, that orders were given not to molest them as long as they committed no positive crime.

Boats loaded with bread, fruit, cheese and other commodities, often rowed by the women, who go to the ships in harbour to dispose of their goods, were frequently along side the frigate. Pug being very large, strong and active, would descend the side and enter the boats in which were women, while Méike took his station on the hammock cloth within the main rigging. Pug, as

soon as he got on board the boat, began to make the most hideous faces, and utter the most menacing noises, and even threaten to seize the women; their alarm was too great to prevent him from taking whatever he pleased, which he immediately brought up to his little comrade, who scampered below with the prize, and stowed it in the chest. The quickness with which this was effected generally prevented any one from recovering the stolen property, before it was taken from the chest.

The mode of defence adopted by the

women was effectual and singular. Each purchased a shilling snake made of painted wood divided into many joints, which waves when held by the tail, and motion gently given to the first joint held in the hand. One morning Pug descended into a boat, a-head and a-stern of which were two more, the women in them all were prepared with their snakes, and as soon as the rogue began his usual menaces produced them. The effect on poor Pug's nerves was tremendous, he trembled, screamed, and supplicated; the women had suffered too

much to let off the culprit without revenging themselves, they all hastened towards him, and one got on the side steps; thus surrounded, Pug in his agony plunged into the sea, and was with difficulty saved from drowning. Meike during this scene uttered piercing cries, and actually threw towards his swimming friend the end of a rope from the quarter deck. Like a prudent fellow he never again molested the women merchants, though he always scolded and chattered at their approach.

The deaths of this Orestes and Pylades of the monkey tribe were rather tragic. Pug was invited to dine in the gun room where he drank too much Madeira, he sallied on deck pot valiant, and seeing a shark, which rapacious creatures are numerous in Kingston harbour, where the frigate was at anchor, he leaped into the sea to catch it; before assistance could be afforded, the voracious fish had seized poor Pug and dyed the sea with his blood.

Meike became melancholy after the loss of Pug; and was one night turned

out of his master's hammock for being troublesome, and in the morning was found suspended beneath his head cold and stiff.

CURSORY REFLECTIONS AND COLLATERAL EXAMPLES ON THE PRECEDING MEMOIR.

THE author of "Annaline or Motive-Hunting," at page 107, vol. I. says, that "Instinct is an impulse implanted by Providence which compels every animal of the same species, when unrestrained and under the same circumstances, to perform the same opera-

tions." If this definition is correct, the arguments which might be raised on it are too numerous and profound for these memoirs; therefore a few of the general results, &c. will be given.

It is clear, that all monkeys do not, under similar circumstances, act as Pug and Meike: it follows that these illustrious examples of their species did not act from instinct. Then from what could they act; from memory, reasoning, and reflection? Undoubtedly. But these are mental operations, since they are not material; in other words,

they are derived from what we call mind or soul, for the words are synonymous in common parlance; the soul or mind is without parts, that is immaterial, and, according to the great philosophers, necessarily immortal, (as to second causes) in other words, the natural causes, which produce decomposition in all combinations of matter, cannot destroy that which has no parts to be acted on. It follows that Pug and Meike, and all other creatures which evince any of the *effects* of mind, must possess an immaterial *cause*, indestructible by any known natural powers.

Monkeys and other animals are *taught*. Now, no masses, or combinations, of matter can be instructed: mind alone can receive instruction, and remember the information communicated, it follows logically, that all teachable creatures have, for all we can tell, an immortal principle.

Locke has said, that "*thought, reason*, and *volition* may have been given to *matter*." The thought, reason, and volition, to have been given or added to matter, must have existed separate from that to which it was given, and

so we get no farther from that supposition.

Pug and Meike acted in concert; it follows, that they must have communicated, but other animals evidently communicate; I will give two examples of rather an uncommon character.

ANECDOTE OF THE MICE.

A gentleman in the North of England observed a mouse come from beneath the door of a large closet in his

study, being alone, he determined to try and make friends with the little visitor; at the expiration of a fortnight he succeeded, so far as to see him come out, peer round to ascertain if either cat or dog were in the room, and then wait for the gift of a piece of buttered toast. At the end of the third week (apropos, among the wise *Confidence* is a plant of slow growth, particularly if there is a disparity in rank or fortune) the little fellow came to the rug, sat down and warmed himself by the fire, washed his face, and patiently waited for his supper, and after eat-

ing it often stretched himself out at full length, *a la Abernethy*, to facilitate digestion; yet the animal never slept, and scampered off to his retreat at the approach of any one, or at the least unusual noise.

One evening a large piece of roll and butter was thrown down to mousie, who appeared delighted with the magnitude of the donation, he frisked round it, nibbled a bit, and then with great exertion moved it to the crevice at the bottom of the closet door. The prize was far too large to pass the aper-

ture, and in vain did mousie push and pull. At length, tired with the exertion, he left it; great was the astonishment of my friend at hearing, a few minutes after, a rush and bustle, with much squeaking, and immediately afterwards mousie appeared from beneath the crevice, surveyed the country, and not perceiving an enemy, gave two distinct squeaks, varying a little in tone, in an instant mousie's wife and family came from beneath the door, and with demonstrations of joy divided and subdivided the mound of bread and butter, assisted each other in

pushing and pulling it through the crevice, and carried it off to their home in triumph.

In this case there was communication of information, obedience, and mutual co-operation. The other instance of communication took place also in Northumberland.

ANECDOTE OF A SPANIEL.

A favourite spaniel was taken to an enclosed yard and shewn several rab-

bits put there to be fattened; the animal was then put into the kennel at some distance, where there were five other sporting dogs. On the following morning two friends went to the kennel to take out the dogs to pursue their amusement of shooting. The animals were always eager to get out, and then evinced their joy by leaping about their master, rolling on the grass, &c. But no sooner had he unclosed the door than they all rushed forth, and followed the spaniel, at full speed, to the door of the place where the rabbits were confined, without noticing

their master or obeying his call. In this instance there must have been, not only the communication of intelligence, but an agreement to avail themselves of it, and act together under the direction of the spaniel.

This same spaniel was seen to take from a scullery a basin half filled with lard; she carried it very cautiously to the garden, dug a hole, flattened it at the bottom by pressing it down with both her fore-paws and then her nose; this done, she took the basin and care-

fully turned it upside down, so as to effectually prevent the earth from mixing with and spoiling the lard. Are these three circumstances to be considered as the invariable operations of instinct? They cannot be so considered and therefore must be attributed to reason.

There was a dog some years ago in a provincial town of note, who had been taught to go with a copper coin and receive at the pastry-cooks the value in biscuits. He soon became an

incorrigible thief and took half-pence whenever he could find them, buried and afterwards used them as he felt inclined. Is this instinct? We all know that according to Huber and other entomologists, insects communicate by touching each other's antennæ.

ASTRONOMICAL MONKEYS.

THE Chinese records, though not so ancient as our forefathers supposed them, are of sufficient antiquity to be used for illustrating so momentous a subject as that now under consideration.

The celebrated Mr. Astle in the preface to his erudite work on writing, says, that "The faculty of imitation, so conspicuous in the human species, has

enabled men, *in their most rude state*, to delineate sensible or visible objects." The Chinese are now a civilized people, and have been equally so for a long period. Therefore, if we find any delineation of visible objects, so uncommon, as to have no modern representations of similar subjects, it may, without forcing the result, be concluded, that such representations are of great antiquity.

A deeply versed virtuoso, with whom I am acquainted, possesses a very rare and ancient specimen of japan, on

which a landscape is delineated in red ochre and gold. He consulted me on what the drawing might represent. After some consideration, I discovered that it was a night scene, and pointed out to him the moon,

> "Riding at her highest noon,
> Like one that had been led astray
> Along the heav'ns wide pathless way."

Amid the branches of an umbrageous tree were many monkeys, some sedately watching the "regent of the night," others pointing to the lake beneath. Following their directions I

examined the lake, and soon found that they were attracted by the reflection of the orb in the deep water. Lower down the tree was a string of monkeys thus disposed and connected. A large strong monkey had twisted his tail round a branch and lowered himself and remained suspended; one smaller had wound his tail round the waist of this first and lowered himself: five, each smaller than the one above him, had thus suspended themselves; and that for the obvious astronomical purpose of catching that moon which they supposed to be in the lake. As

the delineation of these incipient astronomical propensities were discovered some ages ago, it would be a curious, and not unprofitable, enquiry to trace the gradual progress these monkeys have made towards the profound conclusions of Leibnitz, Newton, or La Place.

Two at Cadiz were nearly seized on by the Familiars of the Inquisition for being apparently disciples of Galileo. A military commander of high rank left his brass-mounted telescope at a window, from which he had

been examining some batteries, newly erected by the enemy. Two philosophical monkeys who dwelt in a small court beneath the spot, watched the general anxiously surveying the opposite coast, and, on his leaving the room, immediately climbed into the window, and seized on the instrument, (a remarkably fine one by Dollond.) Both were so anxious to peep, that one went to each end, but left it dissatisfied and staring at each other. The field glass being now uncovered one returned and to his great delight saw the moon, his joy and success were made known

by a scream and loud chattering; the other leaped to the spot; the first one, fearing to lose his prize, jumped and caught at the moon he supposed to be brought into the telescope, and much wondered that it was not to be found there.

I do not think that their optical knowledge was less than that displayed by two sons of Erin when disputing on the comparative merits of their telescopes. One affirmed, that he could with his see the people going into Learybog Church, distant from

him at least six leagues. The other not willing to allow his telescope to be inferior, immediately assured his friend, that O'Daly steeple and clock were seventeen miles from his window as a crow flew, and twenty-one by the road, yet he could bring it so near with his glass as to hear distinctly the clock tick!

PEDAGOGICAL MONKEYS.

It may be questioned by my learned readers, whether philosophical and pedagogical have any analogy. It is not for me to dispute the point with them, so I leave it, without offering any opinion.

An ill tempered pointer puppy about a year old bit a showman's son, stole a piece of mutton, and behaved himself ill in various ways. Common cor-

rections had been applied on similar occasions without effect, his master at length determined to place him under the tuition of proper tutors. The showman possessed a large cage full of monkeys; among them was one in size and sagacity superior to the rest, and who, consequently, assumed the mastery over his weaker brethren. Poor Ponto was put into this assembly, to be cured of his tricks, and taught more humble and becoming manners. They began with the same process as that pursued by the author of Sandford and Merton with the young ladies he took under

his care to educate, for the purpose of selecting one of them afterwards as his wife, namely, by trying Ponto's temper, and bringing his fortitude into action. One twitched his ear, and skipped off before the enraged pupil could revenge the affront; almost at the same moment another pinched his tail, and a third pulled his hair. The pupil became furious, and snapped and growled, threatening terrible revenge. These menaces were resented by the whole of his instructors by chatterings, hootings, and a renewal of tuition, until Ponto threw himself

at the bottom of the cage, and appeared resigned, like other people, because he could not help himself, and seemed to repeat in his whining—

"What can't be cured,
Must be endured."

Although the stolen mutton had filled Ponto to satiety, still its effects were not of long duration, and his appetite the next morning was keener than ever, owing to the exertions his tutors had induced him to make. A plate full of bones, and other food, was put into

the cage the next morning for Ponto's breakfast; he wagged his tail, and licked his muzzle with the anticipation of enjoying his repast, but, to his mortification and amazement, his tutors, thinking with Hippocrates, that low diet and water were admirable medicines for choler, emptied the plate in a moment, and began to dispute among themselves for the contents, leaving their pupil in amazement. One observing his wrath beginning to kindle, emptied the pan of water on his head; on his trying to punish this act, he received a violent thump with the vessel,

which was shivered to atoms. So effectual were the instructions and castigations of these tutors, that at the expiration of four days Ponto came out humbled, and with a just estimation of the superiority of mild and parental restraint over the indiscriminating severity of pedagogues.

A SIMILAR BUT MORE STRIKING CASE.

A GENTLEMAN in Demerara was led into the woods bordering the upper part of the Essequibo, in chase of a wild animal he had wounded, he had not proceeded far, before his attention was attracted by cries resembling those of children suffering pain, he looked in the direction whence the sound proceeded, and observed many monkeys in a large tree. Some were chattering,

others shewing great anger, at the remnants of certain sugar-canes and fruits, and one was lamenting over the remnants of an old hat. Several were occupied in spatting the parts, usually subjected to such punishment, of six or seven young monkeys, while others held their legs. The gentleman watched from his covert this strange proceeding, and, from all he observed, was convinced that the young ones had either been left to guard the plunder, and had eaten it, or that they had been detected in this act of petty

larceny, and were undergoing the penalty of their transgression.

It is just to reason from individual instances to arrive at general positions. If monkeys instruct their children not to steal, and punish them if they do so, we might infer that they have advanced far in their knowledge of ethics, and are superior either to the Spartans, or the Islanders of the South Sea.

THE MONKEY AND THE MARQUESS.

A HIGHLY gifted nobleman was struck at Freemark fair with a peculiar waggishness in the expression of a common monkey, and immediately purchased him. Pug was carried on board his yacht, and made fast in the cabin. The day was very hot, the Marquess having exerted himself with rowing and in working his vessel, had thrown aside his neck cloth, and un-

buttoned his shirt collar: being an absent man, he sat down in this unfashionable trim to eat some hot chops and potatoes. Pug had dexterously managed to divide the cord which fastened him, and having cast a longing eye on the viands spread before his lordship, made a spring to the centre of the table, seizing as he passed a smoking hot potatoe, which, with great quickness and address, he popped down the back of his lordship's neck with one paw, while he seized the chops on his plate with the other, and skipped off with his prize up the com-

panion-ladder, and was soon safe in the rigging; while the Marquess was hallooing and dancing about with a burning hot potatoe down his back.

The same tormenting animal took a dislike to a young and beautiful girl, who was a great favourite with the whole family: it was evident that his hatred arose from jealousy, at seeing attentions paid to her, which he thought were due to him. He was observed very busy one day on board the yacht, but something occurred which prevented his being watched,

and he availed himself of it to carry an enraged crab with open claws to the heels of his lovely foe. Loud screams and tears attracted immediate attention, and the tenacious fish was with difficulty deprived of his hold, not before serious injury had been inflicted, as the crab was not small. Pug, by the unanimous verdict of all present, was condemned to be severely whipped, and was caught, lashed to the boom, and flogged, until his injured foe begged with fresh tears for his release. The offender was cast off, and brought to her feet, which he kissed, and with

hands above his head besought her pardon.

Pug met his death in a singular manner; he attempted to steal a young pig from its mother, and was carrying it away, notwithstanding its cries, when the gate of the stye, which had been propped open, closed on him; the enraged mother seized on him, and in a moment crushed his back bone, and then tore him to pieces.

We must now return to our philosophers.

THE ACOUSTICAL MONKEY.

This memoir has been, I fear, in part anticipated by the pencil of the inimitable E——n L——d——r, in an exquisite little picture now ornamenting the collection of that well-known man of taste, J—— W—l—n, Esq. of D—— Place. I am not certain if the tale was known to him after all, since his work represents the conduct of a hare, dog, and monkey, left by a showman, with his box, gun, and

trumpet. The monkey is represented doing with the trumpet what will be related in the sequel.

On the birth day of our late king, the guns at C—— Castle, were loaded and primed, preparatory to firing the accustomed salute, and the musical instruments of the band were all left upon a stand on the platform, while the performers went away to refresh themselves. A monkey who had lived for some years in the castle, and attained so advanced a period of life, that he no longer delighted in noise and bustle, but seemed desirous

of passing his latter days in tranquillity, waited, with unmonkey-like demureness, until not a man was left in the place; he then went to each of the guns, and destroyed the power of ignition, in precisely the same way as Swift affirms Captain Gulliver saved the Queen of Lilliput's palace from utter destruction by conflagration. After performing this exploit, he proceeded to the stand where the instruments were left, and seized, with an angry mutter, the trumpet, an instrument which had repeatedly disturbed him; after some consideration he put it

down, and went to the shore, which was contiguous, and there loaded himself with sea-weed, with which he returned, and immediately began to stuff up the mouth of the trumpet; having completed his work, he carried off the flutes, and took refuge on the summit of a battlement, carrying his prizes with him.

The clock struck, and the gunner applied his match to the touch hole of the gun, but to his surprise it did not go off, he went to the second, and the third, and his dismay increased; his

rage exceeded all bounds on discovering that the powder was wet. The band had taken their stations, when the flutes were all missed; and the trumpeter, on his first attempt to sound his clarion, found himself unable to produce a note. Some time elapsed before the culprit was discovered; vengeance was the order of the day, and Pug was assailed with missiles: he stood fire for some time with heroic coolness, but on a pebble striking him he was roused, and instantly commenced the action by pelting the assailants with the flutes he had carried

off, and then began to use the tiles. Some tamarinds were tied to a long pole, which appeased his anger, and he gravely, but suspiciously, came down for them. This monkey yielded up his breath at a good old age, by falling into a cistern where carp were kept.

THE POLITICAL MONKEY.

THE subject of this memoir was a native of Africa, and brought late to this country; on duly weighing his propensities it is presumed, that he was in all probability one of the legislators of his tribe.

It is a common maxim of policy to bear with the utmost patience those aggressions we are unable to resent, and when a fair opportunity of revenge

offers to turn it to advantage. Pug does not appear to have been actuated by the Christian spirit of returning good for evil. His usual place of residence was on the corner of a balcony at Bath. The adjoining house was occupied by a widow lady, with three troublesome boys, who were just old enough to be mischievous, conceited, and obstinate; these brats pitched on poor Pug as a fit object on which to exercise their ingenuity. He saw, at once, that it was unwise to contend against such a superior force, and endeavoured, by many endearing tricks,

and a feigned joy at seeing them, to enter into a treaty of peace. His efforts were vain; these boys armed themselves with nuts full of mustard, crackers, wild fires, and other means of annoyance, to which they added a squirt; this latter instrument was Pug's horror, and consequently the most frequent in use. His ears and face were continually dripping with water, stale beer, suds, and other liquids, squirted at him by his enemies. At length black Monday came, and his persecutors were sent off to school. The mother, on their removal, began

to refurnish her house: just as it was completed Pug broke his chain, and directly made for the enemy's fortress, which he thought deserted. He found the furniture in the drawing room covered, and actually uncovered it, possessed himself of a bottle of ink, and sprinkled the whole of the furniture with it, not omitting a footstool. After thus laying waste the country, he retired to his quarters, and made no defence when detected with the empty bottle. His master, on learning the manner in which he had been treated, refused to pay for the damage done,

considering Pug's proceeding as an act of retributive justice on the mother, for permitting her cubs to treat with cruelty, a captive brother from a foreign strand.

This monkey displayed his political propensities in a manner equally marked with the above trait of his powers of policy. His master was a great quid nunc, and read the Courier every morning at his breakfast, arrayed in his night cap, gown, and slippers. Very often he pushed his spectacles to his forehead, and descant-

ed aloud on the affairs of the nation, to which his pet cat, whose breakfast hour was retarded by these digressions, sometimes replied by an imploring mew. Business having compelled his master to leave the table one morning earlier than usual, Pug was found seated in his chair with spectacles on his nose, the night-cap surmounting his pericranium, and the Courier upside down in his paw, while the other was swayed with fervent gestures and loud chattering, principally directed to Grimalkin who sat on the rug. It is not mentioned in the docu-

ment from which this is taken, what were the momentous questions at that period under debate by that august assembly, which the impudent Dean of St. Patrick's has spoken of very disrespectfully by exclaiming in his celebrated ode—

"Hark! the monkeys how they prate."

From this positive, unequivocal appellation, it may be justly supposed, that the Dean was a disciple of Lord Monboddo, whose theory relating to the human race is well known.

A DIGRESSION.

It has ever been deemed a proof of wisdom, to imitate those of olden time who were esteemed wise in their generation. Many, too many, in the present day, refuse the monkey their protection and friendship, and thus act in open defiance of this unquestionable apothegm; they also forget that the immortal Solomon, the wisest of mankind, sent for, kept, and fostered this ingenious tribe. I do not think that we

are told he received them as heir looms from David, although that monarch in all probability possessed some specimens. That women should dislike monkeys is not extraordinary, since as we have before observed, they have been deemed by that great divine Dr. Adam Clarke as the causes, not only of the pain entailed on woman, but of the evil attendant on humanity, by tempting Eve to taste the forbidden fruit.

In addition to the objections cursorily mentioned in the first pages of these memoirs, it has been shrewdly

asked by Dr. N——s, "if monkeys talk?" What the primitive or antediluvian monkeys could do, I cannot say, but I heard a little dark monkey in a cage, once reply to a man who requested of him a piece of carrot, "No, no, no," and then saw him stuff the whole into his mouth. If one word can be pronounced, perhaps more could be, and as appositely applied.

There was a monkey in Berkshire some years ago who would call to the pointers, when passing,—"Toho, Toho," and thus often stop them,

which greatly delighted him. But it is now time to finish this long digression.

PUG M.D.

This Medicinæ Doctor was an interested fellow, and never evinced the least affection for his master and patient, excepting he anticipated a fee or reward for his trouble; which being realized, he permitted his patient to pursue his own course, and thus laid the foundation for future fees.

His patient was a notorious gourmand, who had neither wife, nor

child, nor friend, and so fixed his affections on Pug. The family apothecary had constantly warned this lover of ragouts and mulligatawney to be more temperate in his diet; but his directions were seldom obeyed. Pug observed this disobedience of his master, and it is to be inferred from his conduct that he determined to enforce it. As soon as dinner was served, Pug took his station near the table, armed with a quantity of cinders; the moment his master had filled his plate, Pug, with great dexterity, threw a handful crushed to ashes into it, and then skipped to the top of a large armoire,

and continued to pelt every dish, in spite of remonstrances and threats, a small bribe only stopped him for a moment, at length a full fee of pine or pears, and sweet wine, were given him as soon as he commenced operations, and then he ceased, unless he finished his repast before his master, when he again began the battle, and usually succeeded in obtaining more, or in driving his master from table; whose anger Pug soon appeased by many tricks and caresses.

This excellent physician met his death in a manner which may, in the

estimation of some, militate against the character given of him in this memoir; but which was the effect of accident. His master was in the habit of taking laudanum from a large bottle, this Pug, who slept in his bedroom, had long observed, and long desired to partake of; at length, one moon-light night, he went softly to the table, pulled out the cork, and drank the whole contents—he slept soon after the sleep of death, and left his master disconsolate for his untimely end.

It has been said, that the beautiful Lady C—— had a favourite monkey, who died, as most of them in this country, of tubercled lungs. At dinner on the following day, her ladyship asked the celebrated Mr. Sh—d—n, then quite a young man, to write an epitaph on her favourite, whose name was *Jim*. The wit looked first at the beautiful woman who made the request, then at her husband, Sir *Ralph*, and after a moment's consideration said:

" Poor little Jim,
I'm sorry for him;
I'd rather by half
'T had been Sir Ralph."

It was said that the baronet never liked him after this salley; but this report may be only the voice of scandal and ill-nature.

A story has just occurred to me, which will not be out of place here, although not of a monkey. My witty predecessor in this line of composition, has told an anecdote of a monkey who broke, with a handful of wadding, the ward-room window of a two-decker, and plundered a locker of apples. The following narrative of a poney is nearly as striking. Before I proceed, allow

me to remark, that monkeys, being *four-handed*, have a facility of making evident their cogitations, by actions which no other animals can perform.

The corn was missed from a bin in a gentleman's stable; the groom was an old and faithful servant, the helper a man to be depended on. They determined to watch, and secreted themselves in the loft, near a crevice. After remaining there some hours, they saw a poney get off his head-stall by putting his poal under the edge of the manger, and then walk to the corn bin,

which he opened with his nose; after eating as much as he could, he shut the bin, returned to his stall, and again got his head into the head-stall, and rubbed it over his ears by pushing against the manger. The evidence which supports this anecdote would be sufficient to transport a man to New South Wales. Donkeys are easily taught to open gates or doors with a simple latch.

THE MONKEY AMBITIOUS OF BECOMING A R. A.

The animal, of which this memoir professes to be an account, was a large cross-grained fellow, who did little more than worry the cat, the cook, and an old fat terrier, and stand behind his master while painting, imitating all his motions, turns of the head, peepings through the hand, real or affected enthusiasm, and other artistly tricks. One morning his master was

suddenly called away, when preparing to finish a portrait of his patroness, in which he thought he had exceeded or at least equalled Reynolds, or our present justly admired President. The palette ready set, with brushes, oil, mehgylp, &c. were left on a table near the easel. It is supposed, that Pug considered his master might be losing time, and the picture should be finished, for he took the rest-stick in his sinister paw, the palette under the same arm, and in his right hand a large varnishing brush. He examined the picture attentively, closed his lips,

knit his brow, muttered a semigrowl, then stepped several paces from it, and again approached it. He mixed the colours with oil and varnish and overlaid with a nondescript greenish red the whole face and neck; he chattered, retired, quickly approached the work, breathed short, and touched and retouched until one horrid mass remained. Pug by this time, was tired of his occupation, threw down his implements, and amused himself with scolding and maltreating all the portraits in the room, throwing one down, knocking the heads of others toge-

ther, and attempting to tear more than one; he terminated his pranks and his life at once, by pulling down on him a very large picture painted on pannel in a very heavy frame, which striking him on the head fractured his skull.

THE MONKEY AND THE DONKEYS.

In one of the Balearic Islands there dwelt a retired General of France, or rather one who was induced to leave his native soil by the revolutionary proceedings in 1790. His fortune was small, his pursuits confined, and his acquaintance limited; he was remarkably fond of animals, and had a great facility in taming them: his great hobby was, to induce animals of va-

rious genera to dwell in peace together. Among these creatures were two donkeys and a monkey; at first the antipathy of the donkeys was so great, that Pug's life was continually in danger. He being compelled to live under the same roof with them, like a prudent animal, determined to try and conciliate them. He watched the nature of their provender, and being often at liberty never failed to bring them vegetables or fruit. Mutual interest healed the discord which no other means could have accomplished, and soon the friendship of Pug and the

donkeys became as notorious as their former hatred and dissension. Pug now thought, that the donkeys were the gainers by his friendship, and reaped all the sweets of that rare bond; he therefore resolved to have some return for the numerous carrots and herbs he gave them. Several times he placed provender in their mangers and then enticed them with morsels and a peculiar chatter: as soon as they had learned it, he used to place the herbs, and then hasten to the animals, leap on the back of one, and then begin his chatter, the animals immedi-

ately set off to reach the spot where the food was deposited; the delight of Pug was not to be exceeded; he screamed, chattered, and urged the one he rode to win the race. The old general, as soon as he discovered the prank, was so charmed, that he often induced Pug to repeat it before any guests who were with him, and particularly before the English naval officers, who frequently called on him, when there, for the purpose of conveying to him all the intelligence they could of the affairs of the Continent.

NAUTICAL MONKEY.

The Count C—er—to had a favourite monkey at his villa near the Lake Albano; this animal was particularly fond of going with the Count and his wife in a boat. This fondness for the amusement of rowing led the Count to have built a small boat, about five feet long, into this he put Pug, who being docile, soon learned to row and manage with some dexterity his little

ship. He pulled the oars evenly, and propelled the boat with considerable velocity. For a whole season, Captain Pug and his ship afforded the Count and his friends great amusement. Had he stopped there all might have continued well, but the Count added a tall mast and flag to the little ship. Pug now advanced to the rank of admiral, hoisted his flag and put to sea. By some accident the flag got foul of the haulyards, the Admiral instantly went aloft to clear it, when shocking to relate the weight aloft was too great, and the vessel

capsized, and poor Pug was consigned to a watery death before assistance could be afforded him.

The boat and the body were brought on shore, the former is still to be seen in the hall of the villa, and the latter was deposited in the garden. The compiler of these memoirs could add several more to this collection, but as they might, though authentic and genuine histories, be thought incredible, he has deemed it more prudent to adhere to those

memoirs of which no doubt can be entertained, and which require no effort to fully believe.

NONDESCRIPTS.

It is difficult to name the race of monkeys of which I am now to speak, therefore the reader can call them agricultural, provident, reaping, gathering, or by the more common appellation of thieving monkeys.

An agriculturist in one of the West Indian islands, I believe Saint Domingo, had sown and carefully cultivated

a large field of Indian corn: it flourished beneath his care, and he looked forward with joy to gather it, and stow it in his garners. Not far from this field was an extensive wood communicating with the high and unfrequented parts of the island. A most united family consisting of several hundred monkeys dwelt there increasing and multiplying, and enjoying their liberty with the means of subsistence. Monkeys and men are often put to the proof, the latter in a thousand different ways from the love of glory to the love of mutton; the former have per-

haps as many temptations and may resist them just as resolutely as his earth born brother man. These island monkeys watched the sowers sow the seed, saw the corn spring up, and at last found it ripe and good for food. The master had examined his field, and given orders to his labourers to commence on the following morning to gather in the harvest. It is not said how the rulers, or the spies of the monkeys obtained information of the master's intention, or whether their agricultural knowledge was equal to his own; but they anticipated him and

saved him the trouble and expence of gathering in his corn.

During the night many hundreds sallied forth from the wood, and it is supposed, that as many must have been stationed within it. Those who sallied out formed themselves into long lines, each standing a few yards apart, reaching from the wood to the field. No chattering was heard, and every one appeared intent on his business. The stouter animals were in the field and plucked with great dexterity the ears of Indian corn, and threw them to

the monkey nearest, who, giving a low hoarse warning sound, threw it to the next, who caught it, and did the same, as he passed it on to the one beyond him, until it reached the wood; exactly as our bricklayers or warehousemen throw the goods to each other to be deposited in the ware rooms or taken away. In this manner the whole field was nearly cleared by day light, when the slaves discovered them finishing their work; but before the master could assemble his servants and get their weapons ready, the whole produce was conveyed far away, without

even a trace remaining, which could lead to a discovery of the place where these industrious rogues had deposited the spoil.

DOMESTIC MONKEY.

Domestic accomplishments are even now highly valued in our daughters, by the yeomen and small gentry, consequently any laudable emulation among monkeys is to receive due approbation, and should lead to hopes of improvement and utility.

There lives in Norfolk a sturdy yeoman, whose fruitful fields bear testi-

mony to his industry, and whose smiling family prove that health and happiness are the attendants on useful labour and contentment. This yeoman possesses a monkey whose pranks amuse his children and guests, and who has learnt from them many of their useful accomplishments.

Sometimes the creature's natural love of mischief, and the merriment of the household instigate it, to pop the damsel's caps up the chimney, twitch poor pussy's tail, steal the cream, drive the poultry, and what is worse than

all pluck the carnations which adorn the garden. Not long since the honest yeoman with true English hospitality prepared a feast; the fatted calf was killed, the chine prepared, the beakers were placed near the barrel of strong home-brewed, the pasties towered, and all bespoke the will and plenty of the master of the feast. The best parlour was decorated with flowers, the floor freshly covered with sand, and the samplers, and prints of scenes in holy writ all dusted and made to look their best. In the centre of this room was a massive table of old English oak on

which was spread a cloth of snowy white, and on allotted places lay the woven mats to bear the weight of the substantial viands; round the sides were the set of best green knives and forks, salt holders, cruets, glasses, and the polished ware completed the covering of the ample board. Puggy watched, through the open window, the blooming daughters of his master spread the fair array, and ambition burned within *her* bosom. The task completed the damsels went away to finish their toilette. The emulous and admiring animal entered the room, took

every article from the table, folded the cloth, and by dint of perseverance moved the table from the spot, and then sedulously prepared the floor by sweeping away the sand; this done, she spread the cloth, and placed in order every mat, and knife, and every glass and plate. No sooner was the work completed than she chattered with an ecstacy of joy and tasted all the delights of success. Her unusual noise attracted the attention of the damsels who came in haste to ascertain the cause, the creature pointed to the handy work and chattered with such

encreasing volubility, as if demanding praise for so correctly imitating her beautiful and accomplished mistresses.

ANOTHER ACCOMPLISHED PROFESSIONAL MONKEY.

" When energising objects men [apes] pursue,
What are the prodigies they cannot do ?"

ASKED Dr. B——y and his son, in the commencing lines of their Ode (one of the best on the occasion) on the Restoration of Drury-lane, after the last conflagration of that theatre. An insolent unjust wag readily answered from the pit,

" Make wise men of two such fools as you."

The effect was electric, and little more of this celebrated ode was heard. That is of no consequence, since the poetical powers of the Doctor have been proved by his excellent translation of a difficult Latin poem. But to our story—

It is admitted that the most inspiring of human objects is love, and great are the prodigies men and apes can perform when instigated by it. There dwelt, a few years since in Paris, a beauty, distinguished by her person, abilities, and whims; two men of haut ton were rivals for her smiles and

love. Like the damsels of the days of chivalry, she determined to impose a task on her admirers, the accomplishment of which would prove their devotion and address. This beauty was not so stern as to demand the heads of kings, who ruled over unknown nations, nor yet the rings of enchanters, nor the spoils of monsters; all she required were two creatures of congenial natures with her admirers, and so commanded them to bring her an accomplished monkey and a parrot of equal acquirements.

The object roused all their energies, their steeds were harnessed, their heralds sent out to proclaim their wants, and more private emissaries dispatched to more distant places, to give intelligence of the most accomplished of these creatures known in the land.

The pangs of jealousy, envy, and hatred, agonized one of the beaux, for his rival soon returned in triumph with a parrot of such powers of conversation, that he would have made a speaker against time at St. Stephens, and would have been invaluable at a

contested election. The beauty was charmed with her acquisition, and even allowed the successful hero to imprint on her fair hand a kiss with his trembling lips. This dire intelligence was communicated to the wretched rival, and only increased his pain and his exertions. He heard in England of the celebrated monkey called General Jakko, and instantly hastened to London, and offered one hundred of Louis d'ors for this renowned general. The possessor of Jakko knew his value, and rejected the proffered gold with disdain; tears, pray-

ers, promises, threats, were all tried in vain, and the disconsolate man was on the point of returning to his native country, to retire into some secluded spot, and there drag out a miserable existence; since he never could expect the smiles of his mistress to beam on him, when his successful rival was revelling in the pride of triumph. As he passed disconsolate and hopeless through Leadenhall-market, the sounds of monkey tongue reached his ears; he rushed into the shop whence they proceeded, and saw a most intelligent looking monkey mixing paste for fat-

tening turkeys, who stood around him with expecting gaze, but dared not yield to their eager appetites, since ever and anon he wielded a dreadful switch, which fell with unerring aim on any bold and hungry turkey that approached beyond the prescribed limits. The hurried manner and sudden entrance of the stranger did not startle Pug, who bowed with dignity, and immediately rang a bell, which summoned his master. Pug little suspected the tenour of their conversation, so immersed was he in performing the duties of his station. His sur-

prise was great when the poulterer shook him by the paw, placed him in a cage, and put him, with his new master, for he had paid the gold for him, in a hackney coach. Pug was greatly disconcerted at first, but peaches, and every delicate viand being given him in profusion, he became more reconciled.

The melancholy of the beau was now changed into joy, and he could neither rest nor eat, so highly were his feelings excited by the anticipations of triumph. He considered his obtaining

Pug a greater prodigy than had been achieved since the days of St. George. Every hour added to his delight, since Pug displayed a mind stored with information and worldly knowledge. As soon as passports were procured, four horses were hurrying them along the road to Dover. On their arrival a packet was hired, and they soon were stemming, under a press of sail, the rolling waves. Pug was sea sick, his new master's attention and concern excited his affection, and a bond of friendship was entered into. They hastened post to Paris, and the ena-

moured beau, after dressing himself, and brushing and scenting Pug, set out for the Rue de Tournelle. He flew into the presence of his mistress, threw himself at her feet, and presented Pug, who immediately did obeisance, and kissed her foot. Polly was no longer a novelty, though valued and beloved, since the bird added greatly to the pleasantry and conversation of her literary coteries. On the arrival of Pug, Poll was at first downcast, then chattered distressingly, and sought comfort from its mistress. Pug looked at the favourite, called it by its

name, imitated the native sounds of its species, as well as those of numerous birds, until even Poll was pleased. The delight of the beauty was so great, that scandal says, she presented her roseate lips to the enamoured and delighted hero, who exclaimed, with swelling triumph, " What are the prodigies I cannot do, when urged by such a motive?" The hero who procured Poll was looked on, when he next came, more coldly, and was doomed to suffer all the pangs his rival had endured, before he found the inimitable Pug.

Various were the accomplishments of this creature, he fed Polly, cleaned her perch, talked to her, taught her many notes of different birds, from the whistling of the blackbird to the crowing of a cock, and so quite won her heart and divided the affections of his mistress with the successful hero. To his mistress he was still more useful, for he performed the duties of a page, and seemed well satisfied with the caresses of the beauty he served, and the society of Poll. The vanity of the belle was gratified by her coteries being now recherchè, which encreased

her love and admiration of her favourites.

With all this seeming harmony, jealousy haunted the heart of Pug, and made him devise a cruel scheme to injure his rival Poll. These favourites were left alone, Pug availed himself of the tête à tête, to pick a quarrel with poor Poll, from difference of opinion, the rogue led her to debate, from debate they came to blows. Alas! Pug was scientific, a complete lad of the fancy, he seized Poll, popped her head beneath her wing, and in his fury, stripped her

of every feather without bringing one drop of blood. Polly tried to scream in vain, the poulterer in Leadenhall Market had, long before that time, made Pug perfect in plucking birds of every feather, and even of preventing them from using their defensive bills when alive—this profound knowledge he thus sadly abused and stripped poor Polly quite naked.

The beauty returned and soon learnt from the tongue of her bird the dreadful tale—two dukes, three sçavants, a poet, and some literary ladies were all

to be there that evening, and here was her chief speaker, naked, and bewailing; the disappointment was more than she could endure, and she burst into tears, and wept so immoderately, that her eyes were red and swollen, and her face, her mirror told her, was not so brilliant as before; this decided Pug's fate, he was seized and whipped severely, and banished her presence until Polly's plumage was again restored by the efforts of nature. Then Pug was re-introduced to her company, but she found the ascendancy she had gained, and screamed and cried when-

ever he appeared, and exhibited such signs of terror, that Pug was banished to the kitchen, and made to assist the cook whenever poultry was to be dressed. Since the remainder of this memoir has not yet reached the author, he must postpone the completion till a future period, when he will continue it if he finds that monkeys and their acquirements are deemed a proper study for mankind.

FINIS.

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